اللغة الهوسا

Hausa

دليل المسلم الجديد، ما هو الإسلام؟

للشيخ د. هيثم سرحان

Jagorar sabon musulunta

Menene musulunci?

Syaikh Dr. Haitsam Sarhan

«كَيْفَ أَدْخُلُ فِي الإِسْلَامِ ؟»

Taƙaitaccen littafi mai taken:

«YAYA ZAN SHIGA MUSULUNCI?»

Wanda aka yi tarjamarsa zuwa ga:
yaren HAUSA.

Tanadar: Mai neman afuwar Ubangijinsa:
Haisam Ɗan Muhammad Jamil Sarhan.

(Tsohon malami a ma`ahad na masallacin Annabi SAW, kuma mai kula da sakandaren ma`ahadus sunna Https://mahadsunnah.com).
Allah ya masa gafara da iyayensa biyu da wadanda suka taimake shi wurin fitar da wannan littafin.

Wanda ya yi tarjama: Dr. Abubakar Hamza Misau – Allah ya datar da shi ya masa taufiƙi –

Bugun Farko
[Haƙƙoƙin ɗab`i halal suke ga kowane Musulmi, ba tare da an canja abinda littafin ya ƙunsa ba]

YAYA ZAN SHIGA ADDININ MUSULUNCI?

Tambaya:	Amsa:
Shin shiga musulunci abu ne mai sauki?	E, domin baya buƙãtar wani tsani, ko kaɗe-kaɗe ko buki.
Shin zan yi gaggawar shiga musulunci, ko zan jira lokacin da ya dace, ko zan tsaya sai bayan mãgance wasu matsaloli?	Babu makawa dole ka yi gaggawa saboda jinkirin hakan zai iya janyo matsaloli, domin zaka iya mutuwa a kowane lokaci, kamar yadda shiga musulunci kasuwa ce mai riba, kuma duk lokacin da ka yi gaggawa, to ribarka zata fi yawa.
Me mutumin da ya yi nufin shiga musulunci zai aikata?	Yana buƙatar kawai ya furta kalmomin shahada biyu; ya ce: Ash-hadu al-lã`ilaha illal lahu, wa as-hadu anna Muhammadan abduhu wa rasuluhu (ma`ana: ina shaidawa babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai Allah, kuma ina shaidawa lallai annabi Muhammadu bawan Allah ne manzonSa).
Da wane yare zai furta kalmomin shahada?	Zai iya furta Kalmar da duk yaren da yake iya Magana da shi, ba sharaɗi ne sai da harshen larabci ba.
Shin zai faɗi kalmar ba tare da fahimtar ma`anarta ba?	A`a, ba makawa dole sai ya fahimci ma`anarta, ya kuma kudurce abinda ta kunsa, ya yi aiki da abinda take hukuntawa.
Menene ma`anar; **ASH-HADU?**	Ma`anarta shine: Ina tabbatarwa da zuciyata, ina kuma faɗi da harshena.

Tambaya:	Amsa:
Menene ma`anar: **LÃ ILÃHA ILLAL LAHU?**	Ma`anarta shine: Babu abin bautawa da gaskiya face Allah.
Menene ma`anar: **ANNA MUHAMMADAN ABDUHU WA RASULUHU?**	Ma`anarta shine, shi bawan Allah ne; ba a yi masa bauta, kuma manzo ne ba a ƙaryata shi. Kuma abinda SHAIDAWAR nan take hukunta wa, shine: mutum ya riƙa gaskata Annabi SAW cikin abinda ya bada labari, yana biyayya a gare shi cikin abinda ya yi umurni, yana hanuwa daga abinda ya yi hani ya tsawatar, ya kuma riƙa bin sunnarsa yana koyi da shi.
Na fahimta sosai, to me ya wajaba akaina na aikata yanzu?	Ka faɗa a bayana: **AS-HADU AL-LÃ`ILÃHA ILLAL LAHU, WA ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN ABDUHU WA RASULUHU.**
Shin yanzu na zama musulmi?	**E,** alhamdu lillahi, ka zama musulmi wannan kuma yana daga falalar da Allah yama ka.
Da me kake min wasiyya tun da na zama musulmi?	Ina maka wasiyyar ka riƙa roƙon Allah kan ya tabbatar da kai akan addininsa, kuma ka yi zabin abokai nagari waɗanda za su taimake ka kan tabbatuwa bisa addini, Sannan ka riƙa koyan musulunci, kãna ka ɓoye musuluncinka har ya yi karfi da izinin Allah
Menene mafificin Addu`a?	Shine: addu`ar **{KA SHIRYAR DA MU HANYA MADAIDAICIYA}**

Tambaya:	Amsa:
Menene mafi saukin zikiri?	Mafi saukin zikiri shine **{BISMILLAH}** ana faɗin hakan wajen shiga masallaci da gida, da lokacin fita daga gare su, da lokacin karatun ƙur`ani, da gabanin shiga banɗaki, da gabanin tuɓe tufafi, da gabanin alwala, da gabanin ci da sha,… da sauran wurare makamantan haka.
Menene hukuncin kurakuran da na tafka gabãnin shiga ta musulunci?	Musulunci yana rushe abinda ya gabã ce shi na zunubai, in banda haƙƙoƙin bayin da ya wajaba a basu, to dole ne a bayar da su ga ma`abotansu.
Me ya wajaba na aikata bayan furta Kalmar shahada?	Wajiibi ne akanka ka yi wanka.
To me ya sa zan yi wanka.	**Na farko:** musulmi baya cewa: Me yasa kaza, A`a ya kan ce: **{MUN JI MUN YI BIYAYYA}** [Nur:51] **Na biyu:** Zaka yi wankan ne, domin ka tsarkake zahirin jikinka, kamar yadda ka tsarkake baɗininka (zuciya).
Ya yi kyau, to yaya wankar take?	Shine: ka yi niyyar wankar a zuciyarka, ka ce: **(BISMILLAH)**, sai ka game dukkan jikinka da ruwa.
To, sai me bayan wankan?	Idan lokacin salla ya yi, to lallai zaka yi salla da izinin Allah.
Da wahala na yi salla, saboda a cikinta akwai zantuka da ayyukan da ban iya su ba!	Musulunci addinin sauƙi ne, ba addinin tsanani ba, Allhamdu lillah!.

Tambaya:	Amsa:
To ya ya zan yi sallar?	Wajibi ne ka bibiyi yadda sallar take tare da ni, ko ka kalli bidiyoyin da suke koyar da yadda ake salla, kuma zaka samu kananan bidiyonmu da yaruka masu yawa a shafin: ma`ahadus sunna, gwargwadon linkin kafafen sadarwa da zamu kawo a ƙarshen wannan littafi (ƙarami)
Se kuma me bayan salla?	Wajibi ne ka san rukunan musulunci guda biyar, waɗanda aka gina shi akansu, sannan sai rukunnan imani guda shida,… Haka zaka cigaba, harka kammala abubuwan da zasu cika maka musuluncinka da imaninka.
Waɗanne sayit kake bani shawarar na riƙa ziyarta domin koyon addinin musulunci?	Ina baka shawarar ka riƙa ziyartar sayit ɗin manyan maluma, da kuma sayit ɗin jam`iyyoyin da`awa ga jaliyaat da suke masarautar Saudi Arabia.
Yaya zan yi mu`amala da makusanta na waɗanda ba musulmai ba?	Zaka riƙa mu`amala da su kamar yadda Annabi SAW ya yi mu`amala da waɗanda ba musulmai ba, domin ya kasance Mai da`awa zuwa ga musulunci da harshensa, da ɗabi`unsa, da kuma mu`amalarsa,
Akwai wanda yake son shiga musulunci, saidai baya son bada labari ga iyalansa kan musuluncinsa, to menene hukuncinsa?	Ba dole ne ga mutumin da ya musulunta ya bada labari ga wani kan musuluncinsa ba, saboda musuluncinsa tsakaninsa ne da Allah!
Menene mafificin littafi a musulunci?	Mafificin littafi a musulunci shi ne Alƙur`ani mai girma, saboda maganar Allah Ta`alah ne.

Tambaya:	Amsa:
Wace sura ce a cikin Alƙur`ani mai girma tafi muhimmanci?	Surar da tafi muhimmanci itace Fatiha, wannan ya sanya muke karanta ta a kowace raka`ar salla.
Wace aya ce tafi girma a cikin Alƙur`ani mai karamci?	Ayar da tafi girma a cikin Alƙur`ani ita ce **AYATUL KURSIYYU**.
Ta yaya zan koyi karatun Alƙur`ani?	Ta hanyar koyon karatu, da sauraron tilawa, kamar tilawar sheikh Alhuzaify, da Alhusariy, da sauran malaman.
Ta yaya zan fahimci Alƙur`ani?	Zaka fahimci Alƙur`ani ta hanyar karatun littatafan tafsiri da maluman da aka musu shaidar kirki suka wallafa.
A ina zan samu tafsirin Alƙur`ani?	Ina baka shawarar ziyartar rukunin maɗba`antar Alƙur`ani da yake madinar Annabi SAW (na sarki Fahd)
A shawarinka, me zan karanta bayan Alƙur`ani?	Ina baka shawarin karatun hadisan Annabi SAW?
Wane littafi ne yafi a bangaren hadisan Annabi SAW?	Littafin hadisin da yafi daraja kuma yafi inganci, shine **SAHIHUL BUKHARIY**, domin al`umma ta yi ijma`i akansa, kuma jigajigan malumanta sun yarda da shi. Kuma ina baka shawarar ziyartar linkin sauke littatafa, wanda muka rubuta su a ƙarshen wannan littafi.
Cikin hadisan Annabi wane ne yafi mahimmanci?	Wanda yafi su muhimmanci shine hadisin Jibril AS, wanda yake bayanin martabobin addini guda uku; musulunci da imani da ihsani.

Tambaya:	Amsa:
Ina tsoron na kasa samun ikon koyon addinin islama?	Kada ka ji tsoro, ka yi tawakkali kana mai dogara ga Allah, kuma Allah zai taimake ka cikin aikinka. Addini yana da sauki, Allah ya maka dace kan abinda yake so kuma ya yarda. Zaka iya karatun kyauta tare da mu, ta hanyar linkin sakandarenmu; ma`ahadus sunna, wanda muka kawo shi a ƙarshen wannan littafin. **Daga ƙarshe:** Ina maka wasiyya da fadin Annabi SAW: ***KA YI KWAƊAYI ABINDA ZAI AMFANE KA, KA NEMI TAIMAKON ALLAH, KADA KA GAZA.***

LINKIN CANALS NA MA`AHADUS SUNNA

Mahad Sunnah:

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Twitter (X):

Whatsapp:

Youtube:

Downloading Books:

3 Rabe-raben tauhidi

Tauhid: Shine kaɗaice Allah Mabuwayi da ɗaukaka da abinda ya keɓantu da su na ayyuka (RUBUBIYYA), da cancantar bauta (ULUHIYYA), da sunaye da sifofi (ASMA'U WAS SIFAAT).

Kuma NAU'UKANSA GUDA UKU ne

Tauhidin sunaye da sifofi (ASMA'U WAS SIFAAT)

Shine: Kaɗaita Allah Ta'alah, da sunaye ko sifofin da ya siffanta kansa da su, ko ya sanya su ma kansa, a cikin littafinSa ko a harshen ManzonSa SAW, wannan kuma ta hanyar kore ma Allah dukkan abinda ya kore ma kansa, da tabbatar masa duk abinda ya tabbatar ma kansa, ba tare da jirkita su, ko wofintarwa ba, kuma ba tare da faɗar kama ko misaltawa ba

Tauhidin cancantar bauta (ULUHIYYA)

Shine: Kaɗaita Allah Ta'alah da bauta. Ko mu ce: da ayyukan bayi.

Tauhidin ayyuka (RUBUBIYYA)

Shine kaɗaita Allah Mabuwayi da ɗaukaka da ayyukansa. Ko mu ce: Kaɗaita Allah cikin sha'anin halitta da mulki da jujjuya lamura.

MATAKAN ADDINI 3

IHSAAN

Shine: Ka yi bauta wa Allah Ta'alah kamar kana ganinsa, idan kai baka ganinsa, to shi yana ganinka.RUKUNINSA ɗaya ne,

amma a ƙarƙashinsa akwai martabobi biyu:

1- Ibadar MUSHAHADAH, wato mai bauta kamar yana ganin Allah.

2- Ibadar MURAKABAH, wanda yake aiwatar da ita da jin Allah yana ganinsa.

IMANI

Shine: A furta shi da harshe, a ƙudurta shi a zuciya, a yi aiki da gaɓɓai, kuma yana ƙaruwa yana raguwa.

Kuma RUKUNNANSA 6 ne ne, sune

1- Imani da Allah.
2- Da Mala'ikunSa.
3- Da littatafanSa.
4- Da ManzanninSa.
5- Da ranar ƙarshe.
6- Kuma ka yi imani da ƙaddara na alherinsa da sharrinsa.

ISLAM

Shine: Sallama wa Allah Ta'alah ta hanyar kaɗaita shi, da jawuwa gare shi da biyayya, da barranta daga shirka da ma'abotanta.

Kuma RUKUNNANSA 5 ne

1) Yarda da furta kalmomin shahada biyu.
(2) Tsayar da salla.
(3) Bayar da zakka.
(4) Azumin ramadhana.
(5) Hajjin ɗakin Allah mai alfarma ga wanda ya samu ikon zuwa gare shi.

4 RABE-RABEN AYYUKAN ZUNUBAI

KANANAN ZUNUBAI

(Saga'ir, sune: Laifukan da basu kai kaba'irai ba. Babban laifi ana share shi ne da istigfarin neman gafara, karami kuma idan aka doge wurin aikata shi, to sai ya zama babba, Annabi SAW ya ce: INA HANA KU RAINA LAIFUKA, DOMIN KANANAN SU KAN TARU GA MUTUM HAR SU HALAKA SHI).

KABA'IRAI

(Manyan zunubai, kuma su ne: duk laifin da aka rataya masa keɓantacciyar uƙuba), kamar: sihiri, cutar da iyaye, riba, zina, luwaɗi, ƙarya, shan giya, sata, giba, kashe ran da Allah ya haramta kashe ta face da haƙƙi, da cin dukiyar maraya.

KARAMAR SHIRKA

(Bata fitar da mutum daga islama, amma tafi sauran kaba'iran laifuka girma)
* Ita ce: kamar faɗin: Allah da kai ne kuka so.
* Rantsuwa da wanin Allah.
* Karamar riya.
* Rataya layoyi na shirka.
* Canfi da shu'umci.
* Rataya tafin hannu da tsirkiya ko makamancin haka, da jin cewa su ne sababin kariya, ko ace suna tunkuɗe kambun baka.

BABBAR SHIRKA

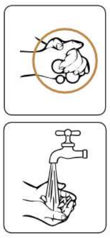
(Tana fitar da mutum daga musulunci, kuma ba a gafarta wa mutum matuƙar ya mutu akanta) Ita ce: Mutum ya sanya ma Allah kishiya, ya roƙe shi kamar yadda yake roƙon Allah, ko ya ji tsoronsa, ko ya yi fatansa, ko ya so shi, kamar yadda yake son Allah, ko ya gabatar masa wani nau'i daga cikin nau'ukan ibada.

Hausa
هوسا
01/30

SIFAR ALWALA DA TAIMAMA DA WANKA 2

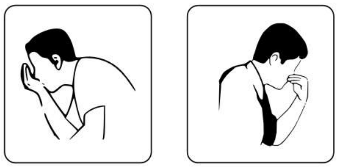
SIFAR ALWALA

Mutum zai yi niyyar alwala a cikin zuciyarsa, sannan ya ce: BISMILLAH, Sai ya wanke tafin hannayensa biyu.



1

Daga nan, sai ya debi ruwa da tafin hannunsa na dama, ya kurkuri baki da shi (wato, ya shigar da ruwan a cikin bakinsa, ya jujjuya shi a ciki), sai ya furzar da ruwan (wato ya fitar da shi daga bakinsa), Sai kuma ya shaka ruwa a hancinsa (ta hanyar jan ruwan da numfashinsa), sai ya face (wato, ya fitar da ruwan daga hancinsa, ta hanyar dora manuniyar yatsar hannun hagu da babbar yatsarsa akan hancinsa).

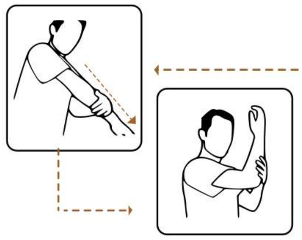


2

Daga nan, sai ya wanke fuskarsa (tsawon fuska shine daga sababben matsirar gashin kai, zuwa karshen gemu, fadin fuska kuma, shine tsakanin kunnuwa biyu).

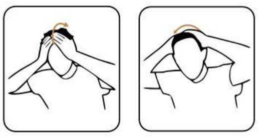
3

Sai ya wanke hannaye biyu, daga geffan yatsu, tare da guiwoyin hannu biyu, zai fara da hannunsa na dama, sai na hagu.



4

Sai kuma ya shafi kansa gabadaya, zai tafiyar da hannayensa tun daga mafarin kansa har zuwa keya, Sai kuma ya juyo da hannayen zuwa farkon kai.

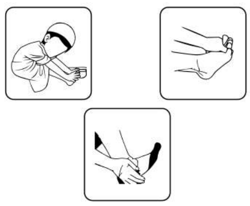


5

Sai ya shigar da yatsarsa manuniya, a cikin ramin kunnuwansa, Sai kuma ya shafi bayan kunnuwansa da manyan yatsunsa biyu.

6

Sai ya wanke kafofinsa biyu tare da idanun sawu.



7

- Hukuncin kari akan gwargwadon da aka shar'anta ?

Baya halatta ayi kari akan gwargwadon da aka shar'anta a cikin lamarin alwala, kamar mutum ya yi kari akan wanki sau uku, ko ya wanke abinda yake sama da guiwa na damtse, ko sama da idon sawu, na kwabri, ko ya shafi wuya.

8

- Zai fada bayan ya gama alwalarsa :

ASH-HADU AN LA ILAHA ILLAL LAHU WAHDAHU LA SHARIKA LAHU, WA ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN ABDUHU WA RASULU. Ya zo a cikin littafin Tirmiziy: ALLAHUMMAJ ALNIY MINAT TAWWABINA WAJ ALNIY MINAL MUTADAHHIRINA.

9

- Daga cikin abubuwan da suke warware alwala:

1- Abinda yake fita ta gaba ko dubura, kamar fitsari, ko kashi, ko tusa.
2- Gushewar hankali, sakamakon barci ko maye.
3- Cin naman rakumi.

10

SIFAR TAIMAMA

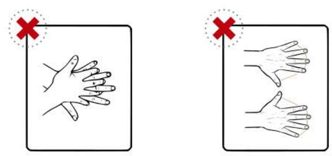
Taimama : a madadin tsarkin ruwa take, idan ba zai yiwu a yi amfani da ruwa a gabban dahara ba, ko idan ba zai yiwu ayi amfani da ruwa a sashen gabban ba, ko dai saboda babu ruwan, ko tsoron cutuwa idan aka yi amfani da shi, a haka, sai turbaya ta tsaya a madadin ruwa.

1

Zai yi niyyar taimama a zuciyarsa, sai ya ce: BISMILLAH, sai ya bugi kasa da tafukansa biyu sau daya, sai ya shafi fuskarsa da tafukan nasa, haka kuma zai yi shafar ga bayan tafukan nasa.

2

Ba a shar'anta bubbuda yatsu, a lokacin buga turbaya ba, haka ba shari'a ne Mutum ya tsettsefe yatsunsa a wurin shafar tafukansa biyu ba.



3

Sifar wankan da yake wajibi

Mutum zai yi niyyar wanka a cikin zuciyarsa, sai ya ce: BISMILLAHI a asirce, sai ya game daukacin jikinsa, da abinda yake kasan gashi kadan ko mai yawa, ya game shi da ruwa, tare da kurkuran baki da shaka ruwa a hanci.

1

- Lamuran da suke hukunta wanka sune :

1- JANABA: Tana kasancewa da fitar maniyyi sakamakon jima'i ko waninsa, ko idan kan kaciya ya taba jikin farji. 2- FITAN JININ HAILA KO NA HAIHUWA.
3- MUTUWAR DA BA TA SHAHADA A YAKI BA. 4- MUSULUNTAR KAFIRI.

2

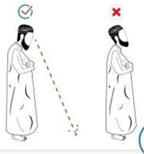
TANADAR : Dr. Haisam Sarhan, Malami a Masallacin Annabi SAW, Kuma Mai sanya ido ga ayyukan "Ma'ahadus Sunnah : mahadusunnah.com

Hakkokin dab'in littafin da yada shi, da rabiyarsa an bayar da izininsu.
Don tarjamar wannan aiki, a shiga ta nan: sarhaan.com ko ka shafi wannan Barkod

SIFAR SALLAR ANNABI SAW 1

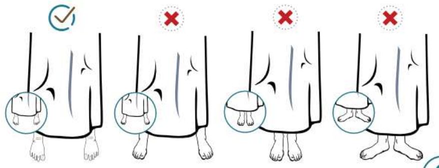
Sunna ne liman da mai yin sallah shi kadai su yi salla suna fuskantar sitrah, kuma sitirar liman itace sitirar wadanda suke salla a bayansa.

Kuma mai salla zai sanya ganinsa ne a gurbin sujjadarsa, kuma ba zai rika jujjuya ganin ba.



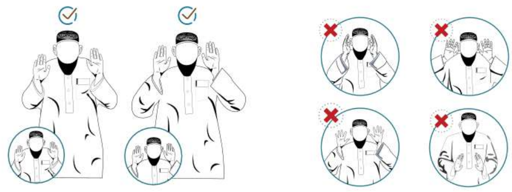
1

Zai sanya fadin dake tsakanin kafofinsa kamar fadin kafadunsa biyu, ba tare da ya kara, ko ya rage ba, sai kuma ya daidaita kafofinsa ta waje.



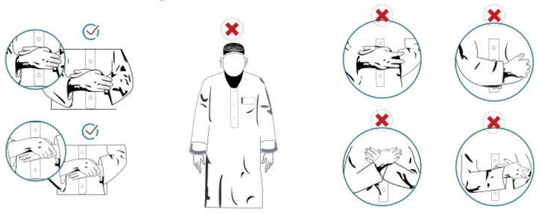
2

Bayan ya zo da sharrudan sallah, zai ce : ALLAHU AKBAR, tare da daga hannayensa biyu, yatsunsu suna hade, zai daga zuwa daura da kunnuwansa biyu, ko kafadodinsa, kuma zai sanya cikin tafukansa su kalli alkibla.



3

Sai ya sanya cikin tafin hannunsa na dama akan bayan tafin hagu da wuyan hannu da tsintsiyar hannu, akan kirjinsa, wato wada'u, ko ya yi kabalu «damke tsintsiyar hannu».



4

Sannan mustahabbi ne a gare shi ya karanta addu'ar bude sallah a raka'ar farko kawai, kuma abinda yafi shine ya rika wa'uinta tsakanin addu'oin da suka zo a sunnah; na bude sallah, «yau wannan gobe wancan» sai ya ce: SUBHANAKAL LAHUM WA BI HAMDIKA, WA TABARAKASMUKA WA TA'ALAH JADDUKA, WA LA ILAHA GAIRUKA.

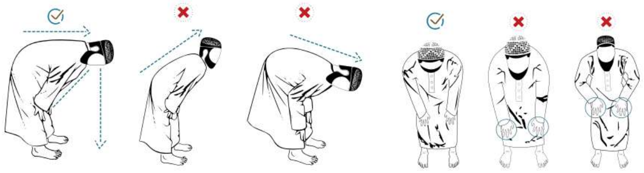
Sai ya nemi tsari da abinda ya tabbata daga Annabi SAW, kamar ya ce: A'UZU BILLAHI MINASH SHAIDANIR RAJIM.

Sai ya yi BISMILLAH ya karanta FATIHA, yana jeranta ta da ayoyinta, da kalmominta da wassulanta; BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHIM (1) ALHAMDU LILLAHI RABBIL ALAMINA (2) AR-RAHMANIR RAHIM (3) MALIKI YAUMID DIN (4) IYYAKA NA'ABUDU WA IYYAKA NASTA'IN (5) IHDINAS SIRADAL MUSTAKIM (6) SIRADAL LAZINA AN'AMTA ALAIHIM GAIRIL MAGDUBI ALAIHIM WALAD DALIN (7).

Sannan ya karanta abinda ya sauwaka na alkur'ani, a matsayin mustahabbi, ba tare da ya yi a'uzu ba, kuma bismilla ma zai yi ta ne kawai idan ya zo karanta farkon surori.

5

Sannan ya daga hannayensa biyu, kamar yadda ya daga su a kabbarar harama, yana mai cewa: ALLAHU AKBAR, sai ya yi ruku'i, ya damki guiwowinsa biyu, kuma ba zai lankwashe guiwowinsa ba, sai ya sanya bayansa ya daidaita da kansa, ya fada sau daya, a matsayin wajibi: SUBHANA RABBIYAL AZIM, amma mustahabbi ne ya yi kari akan fadi sau dayan, ko ya kara wani abinda ya tabbata a sunnah.



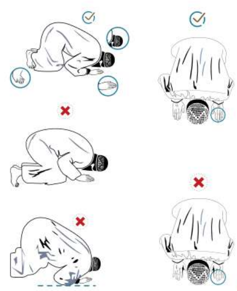
6

Sannan a lokacin dagowa daga ruku'i, da daidaito zai ce: SAMI'AL LAHU LIMAN HAMIDAH, tare da dago hannayensa daura da kunnuwansa biyu, ko kafadunsa.

Idan ya gama daidaita sai ya ce: RABBANA WA LAKAL HAMD, kuma mustahabbi ne ya kara wani zikirin tabbatacce a sunnah.

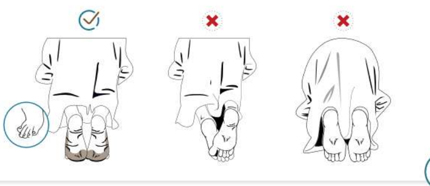
Sannan ya yi kabbara, ba tare da ya dago hannayensa biyu ba, sai ya yi sujjada akan gabbai bakwai; wato goshi da hanci, da cikin tafukan hannaye biyu, da guiwowi biyu, da cikin yatsun kafofi biyu.

Zai buda tsakanin hamatarsa, da kuma tsakanin ciki da cinya, da kuma tsakanin cinya da duga-dugi, sai ya dage zira'insa daga kan kasa.



7

Sai ya rika cewa : SUBHANA RABBIYAL A'ALAH, a karon fari, wajibi, kuma mustahabbi ne ya kara da abinda ya tabbata a sunnah. Kuma yana da damar ya yi irin addu'oin da yake so, saidai abinda yafi shine ya yi addu'oin da irin addu'oin da suka zo a sunnah.



8

Sai ya yi kabbara ya zauna «a tsakanin sujjada biyu» akan kafarsa ta hagu, tana shumfude, sai kuma ya kafe kafarsa ta dama, ya sanya cikin yatsun kafarsa ta dama a kasa, alhalin yatsunta suna fiskantar alkibla, sai ya sanya cikin tafukan hannayensa biyu a karshen cinyoyinsa, ya ce: RABBIG FIR LIY. Haka ake yin zama a dukkan zaman sallah, saidai a sallah mai raka'oi uku, da hudu a tahiyar karshe, zai yi zaman TAWARRUK; ta yadda zai sanya kafarsa ta hagu a karkashin kwabrinsa na dama «ya zauna dabes akan duwawunsa».

9

Sai ya yi kabbara, ya tafi sujjada, kamar irin sujjadarsa ta farko. Sai kuma ya yi kabbara ya tashi zuwa ga raka'a ta biyu, zai aikata a cikinta irin abinda ya aikata a raka'arsa ta farko, saidai raka'a ta biyu ba a mata, kabbarar harama, ko addu'ar bude sallah «istiftah».

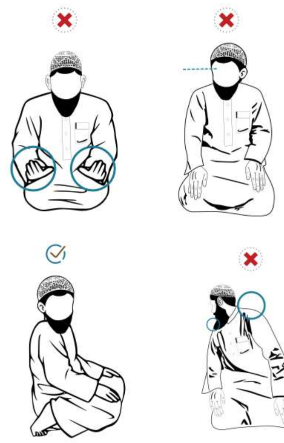
Idan ya gama sujjada ta biyu, sai ya zauna domin yin tahiya.

Ya rika nuni da yatsarsa da yake tasbihi da ita, kuma ya yi kuri da babbar yatsa da ta tsakiya, yana motsa manuniya yana addu'a.

Zai karanta tahiya, sai salatin Ibrahimiyya, AT-TAHIYYATU LILLAHI, WASSALAWATU WADDAYYIBATU, ASSALAMU ALAIKA AYYUHAN NABIYYU, WA RAHMATUL LAHI WA BARAKATUHU, ASSALAMU ALAINA WA ALA IBADIL LAHIS SALIHINA, ASH-HADU AN LA'ILA ILLAHU, WA ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN ABDUHU WA RASULUHU.
ALLAHUMMA SALLI ALA MUHAMMADIN WA ALA ALI MUHAMMADIN, KAMA SALLAITA ALA IBRAHIMA WA ALA ALI IBRAHIMA INNAKA HAMIDUN MAJID.
ALLAHUMMA BARIK ALA MUHAMMADIN WA ALA ALI MUHAMMADIN, KAMA BARAKTA ALA IBRAHIMA WA ALA ALI IBRAHIMA INNAKA HAMIDUN MAJID.

Sannan ya nemi tsari daga abubuwa hudu: ALLAHUMMA INNIY A'UZU BIKA MIN AZABI JAHANNAM, WA A'UZU BIKA MIN AZABIL KABR, WA A'UZU BIKA MIN FITNATIL MASIHID DAJJAL, WA A'UZU BIKA MIN FITNATIL MAHYA WAL MAMAT, a lokacin sai ya yi addu'a da irin abinda yake so, saidai abinda yafi shine yayi da abinda ya tabbata a sunnah, tare da fadin: ALLAHUMMA A'INNIY ALA ZIKRIKA, WA SHUKRIKA, WA HUSNI IBADATIA.

Sai ya yi sallamomi biyu, ta dama da hagu, ya ce: ASSALAMU ALAIKUM WA RAHMATUL LAHI, zai juya da kansa ne kawai, banda kafadunsa biyu, kuma ba zai motsa kansa sama da kasa ba, kuma ba tare da ya yi nuni da hannayensa ba.



10

Tanadar: Dr. Haisam Sarhan, Malami a masallacin Annabi SAW, kuma mai sanya ido ga abinda ake yin a ayyukan MA'AHADUS SUNNAH: mahadusunnah.com

HAKKOKIN BUGA LITTAFIN DA YADAWA DA RABAWA AN BAYAR DA IZINI AKANSU - SARHAN.COM KO A HASKA: BARCORD

(DALILAN ANNABTA), DA (ALAMOMIN ANNABTA)

ALKUR'ANI MAI GIRMA

Yahya ibn Aksam ya ce: ya kasance Ma'amun, a lokacin yana Sarki yana da majalisin tsara yadda za a yi munazara (jayayya), sai wani mutum Bayahude ya shigo, mai kyan tufafi, mai kyan fuska, mai daddadar kamshi.

Ya ce: sai ya yi magana ya kyautata lafazi.

Ya ce: A lokacin da majalisar ta watse, sai Ma'amun ya kira shi ya ce masa, Kai daga Banu-isra'ila ne, -yana nufin: Bayahude?

Sai ya ce: E.

Ya ce: Ka shiga musulunci, zan maka goma ta arziki, zan maka alheri, Ma'amun ya masa alkawuran alheri idan ya musulunta.

Bayahuden ya ce: A'a ina kan addinina da addinin iyayena. Sai ya juya ya tafi!

Ya ce: Da shekara ta zagayo, sai wannan Bayahuden ya zo yana Musulmi.

Ya ce: Mutumin sai ya yi zancensa akan ilimin fikihu da hadisi, ya zo da maganganu masu kyau. Yayin da majalisar ta watse, sai Ma'amun ya kira shi, ya ce: Ba kai ne mutuminmu na kwanakin baya ba?

Ya ce: E, nine.

Ya ce: To gaya min dalilin shigarka musulunci!

Bayahuden ya ce: Ka saurari maganata, kuma ka ce: Allahu Akbar, Na bar majalisarka a wannan yinin, sai na so na jarraba addinan da muke da su, alhalin ni gwani ne a lamarin rubutu, sai na nufi littafin Attaurah, na rubuta kwafi daban-daban guda uku, na kara abinda na so, na kuma rage, sai na shigar da su cocin yahudawa, sai suka saye su daga wurina, Amma basu dora wa kansu alhakin karanta su, ko aikin bitar littatafan ba. Sannan na nufi littafin Linjila, sai na rubuta kofi daban-daban guda uku, shima na kara abinda na ga dama, na rage, sai kuma na shigar da su wurin bautar Yahudawa wato; Biya'ah, sai suka saye su daga gare ni, basu karanta littatafan ba, kuma basu yi aikin bitar abinda yake cikinsu ba. Sannan na fuskanci Alkur'ani, na rubuta kofinsa guda uku, na shigar da su ga masu aikin takardun Alkur'ani, sai suka ce, ba za mu karbe su ba, sai mun karanta su, mun yi aikin bitar abinda yake cikinsu, sai mutanen suka gano kurakuran da suke cikinsu, suka gano kari da ragin da aka sanya a cikinsu, sai suka kona su, ni kuma suka yi kusan kashe ni, daga nan na san cewa wannan littafin kiyayayye ne tsararre daga Allah! Kuma wannan shine ya zama dalili da sababin musulunta ta.

As-Sunnah College
معهد السنة

Sunan al-Fiṯrah

Des pratiques originelles sur lesquelles Allah a créé l'être humain

Elles sont un besoin pour l'être humain qui tend vers elles naturellement à moins qu'il subisse une influence extérieure liée à la société ou son à son entourage. Elles ont été citées dans plusieurs récits prophétiques authentiques.

La pratique (sunnah)	Son statut	Explication
[1] Se tailler la moustache	C'est recommandé (sunnah). Il est détestable de la raser totalement.	La sunnah est de tailler la moustache et de la raccourcir de telle manière, qu'apparaisse le bord des lèvres.
[2] Se laisser pousser la barbe.	C'est obligatoire.	Il est interdit de se la raser, car cela contredit l'ordre prophétique de la laisser pousser et abondante.
[3] Utiliser le siwâk.	C'est vivement recommandé.	Utiliser un petit bâton provenant de l'arbre « al-Arâk » ou autre. C'est une Sunnah à chaque instant, mais **davantage** au moment des ablutions, de la prière, d'entrer chez soi et à la mosquée, de lire le Coran, du réveil, de l'agonie ou lorsque l'haleine est altérée.
[4] Se rincer le nez.	Fait partie des actes recommandés des ablutions.	En aspirant l'eau puis la rejetant par les narines.
[5] Se tailler les ongles.	C'est une Sunnah qui ne convient pas de reporter à plus de 40 jours.	Se tailler les ongles et les raccourcir, sans quoi les saletés s'accumulent en-dessous.
[6] Se laver les plis des doigts.	Sunnah (recommandé).	Nettoyer les parties repliées et les jointures (des membres) où les saletés peuvent s'accumuler.
[7] S'épiler les aisselles.	C'est une Sunnah qui ne convient pas de reporter à plus de 40 jours.	Enlever les poils qui poussent sous les aisselles en les épilant ou les rasant ou autre. Cela permet une bonne hygiène et de supprimer les mauvaises odeurs.
[8] Se raser le pubis.	C'est une Sunnah qui ne convient pas de reporter à plus de 40 jours.	Il s'agit des poils autour du sexe. On peut les ôter autrement que par le rasage comme en utilisant des produits modernes.
[9] Se nettoyer les parties avec de l'eau.	Fait partie des bienséances lors de l'accomplissement de ses besoins.	Éliminer l'impureté qui sort des deux orifices en nettoyant avec de l'eau ou autre. On nettoie les parties intimes et à leurs proximités.
[10] Se rincer la bouche.	Fait partie des actes recommandés des ablutions.	Laver sa bouche en aspirant de l'eau puis en la rejetant.

D'après 'Âichah, qu'Allah l'agrée, le Messager d'Allah ﷺ a dit : "**Dix pratiques font partie de la Fitrah : se tailler la moustache, se laisser pousser la barbe, utiliser le Siwâk, se rincer le nez, se couper les ongles, se laver les plis des doigts, s'épiler les aisselles, se raser le pubis et diminuer l'eau**". Zakariyyâ dit : Muṣ'ab dit : "J'ai oublié la dixième, à moins qu'il ne s'agisse du rinçage de la bouche". Qutaiba ajoute : Wakî' a dit "diminuer l'eau signifie se nettoyer les parties avec de l'eau". Rapporté par Muslim

[11] La circoncision.	Elle est obligatoire pour l'homme et recommandée pour la femme en cas de besoin.	Il s'agit de couper le prépuce qui recouvre le gland, afin que les impuretés ne s'y accumulent pas et de garantir l'absence d'urine.

Selon Abû Hureirah, qu'Allah l'agrée, le Prophète ﷺ a dit : "**Cinq pratiques font partie de la Fitrah : la circoncision...**" Rapporté par Al-Bukhârî et Muslim

Source : tiré de l'explication du livre Madârij as-sâlikîn wa tawdîh al-fiqh fî ad-dîn du cheikh Haytham Sarhân (qu'Allah le protège)

Lien: https://alsarhaan.com

و لا تقف ما ليس لك به علم
Kada ka fadi abinda baka da ilimi akansa

و لا تلبسوا الحق بالباطل
Kada ku cudanya gaskiya da barna

و لا تعثوا في الأرض مفسدين.
Kada ku yi barna a bayan kasa

ولا تعتدوا.
Kada ku ketare iyaka (kada ku yi ta'addanci)

و اغضض من صوتك.
Ka rika sassauta sautinka

و اخفض جناحك للمؤمنين.
Ka sassauta fuka-fukanka ga muminai

و لا تصعر خدك للناس
Kada ka juya fuska ga mutane don girman kai

و لا تمش في الأرض مرحا
Kada ka yi tafiya a ban kasa cikin takama da girman kai

ادفع بالتي هي أحسن.
Ka tunkude (mummuna) da abinda ya fi kyau

خذ العفو و أمر بالعرف.
Ka karbi abinda ya sawwaka, kuma ka yi umurni da kyakkyawa

و اعرض عن الجاهلين.
Ka rika kau da kai ga jahilai

و اقصد في مشيك.
Ka rika tsakaita tafiyarka

و لا تنابزوا بالألقاب.
Kada ku rika jifan junanku da lakabin banza

و لا تأكلوا أموالكم بينكم بالباطل
Kada ku cinye dukiyoyinku a tsakaninku da barna

لا تبطلوا صدقاتكم بالمن و الأذى
Kada ku bata sadakokinku da yin gori da cutarwa

ادع إلى سبيل ربك بالحكمة
Ka yi kira ga tafarkin Ubangijinka da hikima

إجتنبوا كثيرا من الظن
Ku nisanci mafi yawan zato

و لا تجسسوا.
Kada ku rika binciken asiri

و لا يغتب بعضكم بعضا
Kada sashenku ya yi gibar sashe (aibanta Mutum a bayan idonsa)

لا يسخر قوم من قوم
Kada wasu mutane su yi izgili ga wasu mutane

و أطعموا البائس الفقير
Kuma ku rika ciyar da matsattse matalauci

و بالوالدين إحسانا و ذي القربى و اليتامى
Kuma iyaye ku kyautata musu, da ma'abuta kusanci da marayu

و إذا حييتم بتحية فحيوا بأحسن منها
Idan aka gai da ku da wata gaisuwa, to ku yi gaisuwa da wanda ta fita, ko ku mayar da ita

ادخلوا في السلم كافة
Ku shiga musulunci gabadaya

و قولوا قولا سديدا
Kuma ku rika fadar magana mai kyau

أنفقوا مما رزقناكم
Ku ciyar daga abinda muka azurta ku

و آتوا اليتامى أموالهم
Ku baiwa marayu dukiyoyinsa

ولا تتبدلوا الخبيث بالطيب
Kuma kada ku musanya mummuna da mai kyau

و احفظوا أيمانكم
Ku rika kiyaye rantsuwarku

و تعاونوا على البر و التقوى
Kuma ku taimaki juna akan aikin kwarai da takawa

و لا تعاونوا على الإثم و العدوان
Kuma kada ku taimaki juna akan zunubi da zalunci

و قولوا للناس حسنا
Ku rika fadar magana mai kyau ga Mutane

كونوا قوامين بالقسط
Ku kasance masu tsayar da adalci

و زنوا بالقسطاس المستقيم
Kuma ku auna nauyi da sikeli madaidaici

و أوفوا الكيل إذا كلتم
Kuma ku cika mudu idan kun zo awu

و أوفوا بعهد الله إذا عاهدتم
Kuma ku cika alkalin Allah idan kuka yi alkawari

اعدلوا
Ku zama masu adalci

Takaice

sakon littafin "Hakkoki wadanda fidrah -tsarin halittar rai- take kira gare su, ,"kuma shari'a ta tabbatar da su

wallafar Shehun malami Ibnu Usaimin, Allah Ta'alah ya masa rahama

Wanda ya takaita shi : Dr. Haisam Sarhan

Tsohon Malami a sakandaren masallacin Annabi SAW, kuma Mai sanya ido akan ayyukan Ma'ahadus Sunnah

1- Hakkin Allah Ta'alah

Shine ka bauta masa Shi kadai; baShi da abokin tarayya, sai ka kasance bawa a gare Shi, mai kan-kan-da kai, mai tawali'u, kana aiki da umurninSa, kana hanuwa da haninSa, kana mai gaskata labarinSa, akan akida madaukakiya, da yin imani da gaskiya, da aiki na kwarai mai amfani, akidar da kashin bayanta shine, son Allah da girmama Shi, alfanonta kuma .tsarkake bauta ga Allah da juriya akan haka

2- Hakkin Manzon Allah ﷺ:

Shine darajanta shi da jin alfarmarsa da girmama shi, irin girmamawar da ta dace da shi, ba tare da wuce iyaka ko takaitawa ba, da gaskata shi cikin abinda ya bada labarinsu na al'amuran da suka shude, da wadanda ake fuskanta, da yin aiki da abinda ya yi umurni da shi, da nisantar dukkan abinda ya yi hani akansa, ya tsawatar, da imani da cewar lallai shiriyarsa itace mafi kammaluwar shiriya, da aiki don bayar da .kariya ga shari'arsa da shiriyarsa

3- Hakkokin iyaye biyu :

shine ka musu biyayya, ta hanyar kyautata musu a zance da aiki, da dukiya da kuma jiki, ka rika aiki da umurninsu matukar .babu sabon Allah a cikin haka, matukar babu cutuwa a ciki

4- Hakkin 'ya'ya :

1- Shine tarbiyya; ta hanyar habaka riko da addini da kuma kyawawan dabi'u a cikin zukatansu, har su kasance akan yanayi yardajje.
2- Sai ciyar da su, da kyautatawa, ba tare da ballagazar da dukiya ko gazawa ba.
3- Kada ya fifita wani akan wani a yayin da yayi nufin basu kyauta.

5- Hakkokin dangi makusanta :

Shine ya sada zumuntan makusancinsa da kyautatawa, ta hanyar ka amfanar da su da matsayinka, da kuma amfani na jiki, da amfanarwar dukiya, gwargwadon yadda karfin dangantakar ta hukunta, da kuma gwargwadon bukata (talauci).

6- Hakkin ma'aurata biyu :

Shine kowanne ya yi zamantakewa da dayan da kyautatawa, kuma ya bayar da hakkin da ya wajaba akansa, cikin sauki da dadin rai, ba tare da jin an tursasa masa ba, kuma ba tare da kwauro ba.
Daga cikin hakkin mace, akan mijinta: Ya tsayu da abinda ya wajaba akansa na ciyar da ita, shayar da ita, tufatar da ita, bata wurin zama, da abinda yake biye da haka. Kuma ya rika adalci a tsakanin matansa biyu ko fiye.

Daga cikin hakkokin miji akan matarsa: ta masa biyayya ba a cikin sabon Allah ba, ta rika kiyaye sirrinsa da dukiyarsa, kada ta yi wani aikatau wanda zai sanya mijin ya kasa samun cikakken jin dadinsa da ita.

7- Hakkokin shugabanni da talakawa :

Hakkokin mabiya akan shugabanninsu shine; Su tsayu wurin sauke amanar da Allah Ya dora musu ita, kana Ya lazimta musu tsayuwa da ita, na tausayin mabiya, da jagorantarsu wurin tafiya akan mikakkiyar turba wacce zata lamunce musu samun maslahohin Duniya da lahira, wanda hakan kawai zai tabbata ne ta hanyar bin tafarkin muminan farko (sahabbai). Hakkokin shugabanni kuma akan mabiyansu na farko shine: Kaiwa makura wajen rike musu amanar abinda mutum ya jibinta na lamuransu, da fadakar da su idan suka gafala, da yin addu'a a gare su idan suka kauce ma gaskiya, da bin umurninsu, matukar ba cikin sabon Allah ba, da taimakonsu.

8- Hakkokin Makwabci :

shine wanda gidansa yake kusa da kai, za a kyautata masa da abinda aka samu iko, na dukiya, matsayi, da amfani, sannan a nisantar da nau'ukan cutarwar zance ko aiki a gare shi.

1- Idan makwabcinka, danginka ne a nasaba, kuma musulmi, to yana da hakkoki iri uku akanka; Hakkin makwabtaka, da hakkin 'yan'uwantaka, da hakkin musulunci.

2- In kuma musulmi ne, amma babu wata dangantaka ta jini a tsakaninku, to yana da hakkoki biyu: Hakkin makwabtaka, da hakkin musulunci.

3- Haka, idan akwai 'yan'uwantaka a tsakaninku, saidai ba musulmi ba ne, nan ma yana da hakkoki biyu, hakkin makwabtaka, da hakkin 'yan'uwantaka.

4- Idan kuma ba makusanci ba ne, kuma ba musulmi ba ne, to yana da hakki daya rak; wato hakkin makwabtaka. right: the right of the neighbor.

9-Hakkin sauran musulmai gabadaya :

Daga ciki: akwai yin sallama da amsata, na biyu kuma idan ya gayyace ka ko ya kira ka, to ka amsa masa, idan ya nemi nasiharka ka masa nasiha, Idan ya yi atishawa ya ce, Alhamdu lilLahi, to ka masa addu'ar neman rahama «YarhamukalLahu», idan ya yi jinya ka ziyarce shi, idan ya rasu ka raka gawarsa. Ka nisanci cutar da shi. Hakkokin musulmi akan musulmi suna dayawa, saidai ma'anar da zata hade wannan lamari itace fadin Annabi ﷺ : "Musulmi dan'uwan musulmi ne", domin duk lokacin da mutum ya tsayu wurin bayar da hakkin wannan 'yan'uwantakar, to zai yi wa musulmi kokarin samar masa kowane alheri, ya kuma nisanci dukkan abinda zai cutar da shi.

10- Hakkokin wadanda ba musulmai ba :

Wajibi ne ga shugaban musulmai ya yi hukunci ga wadanda ba musulmai ba da hukuncin musulunci a lamarin rai, dukiya, da mutunci, ya tsayar musu da haddi cikin abinda suka kudurta haramcinsa, kuma wajibi ne akansa ya basu tsaro da kariya, kuma ya kiyaye musu duk wata cutarwar da zata fado musu.

Kuma wajibi ne, a samu banbanci tsakaninsu da musulmai ga lamarin tufafi, kuma dole ne akansu kada su bayyanar da abin kyama a musulunci, ko kuma wani abu wanda yake alamta addininsu, kamar sharewa da giciye.

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HAUSA - هوســـا - 01/30

Wanene annabi Muhammadu ﷺ ?
Kuma me ya koyar da mu (musulmai)?

Shehun Malami Dr. Haisam Sarhan ya masa ta'aliki

Tsohon Malami a sakandaren masallacin Annabi SAW, kuma Mai sanya ido akan ayyukan Ma'ahadus Sunnah

Ka haska barikod - sarhaan.com

Wanene annabi Muhammadu ﷺ?
Kuma me ya koyar da mu (musulmai)?

- Shine wanda ya yi ta kare hakkokin 'yan Adam, tun gabanin shekaru **1,400**.

- Ya kiyaye hakkokin mazaje, da mata, yara, da kuma masu rauni.

-Ya yi ta ayyuka domin kiyaye hakkokin dabbobi, tsirrai, kuma ya kwadaitar kan kula da al'amarin gyara kasa (Duniya).

- Ya umurce mu riko da kyawawan dabi'u, kuma ya tsara alakoki nagartattu a tsakanin makusanta da makwabta.

- Ya assasa alakar yadda za a yi zamantakewa tsakanin musulmai da wadanda ba musulmai ba.

- Ya tsattsara alakokin zaman iyalai, wadanda suka lamunce wa uba da uwa samunhakkokinsu masu girma, akan 'ya'yansu.

Wanene annabi Muhammadu ﷺ?
Kuma me ya koyar da mu (musulmai)?

- Ya hana zalunci, ya yi kira ga yin adalci, soyayya, hadin-kai da taimakakkeniya akan alkhairi.

-Ya yi kira kan taimakon mabukata, ziyartar maras lafiya, da soyayya da nasihu a tsakanin dukkan mutane.

- Ya hani musulmai munanan mu'amaloli, kamar sata, algus, kisa, da kuma zalunci.

- Shine fa, wanda ya canza rayuwarmu da dabi'unmu munana zuwa ga masu kyau.

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya yi sata.

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya yi karya.

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya sha giya (da sauran ababen da suke gusar da hankali).

Wanene annabi Muhammadu ﷺ?
Kuma me ya koyar da mu (musulmai)?

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya yi zina.

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya yi algus.

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya yi fada, ko ya yaki wadanda basu yi wani laifi ba.

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya cutar da makwabcinsa; musulmi ne ko kafiri.

- Ya koyar da musulmi da ya rika biyayya ga iyayensa biyu, yana musu hidima, koda kuwa ba a addininsa suke ba.

- Ya koyar da musulmi tausayin kananan yara, da mata, da masu raunu, da masu yawan shekaru.

- Ya koyar da musulmi kada ya azabtar da mutum, dabbobi, kuma kada ya bata wuraren zama.

Wanene annabi Muhammadu ﷺ? Kuma me ya koyar da mu (musulmai)?

- Ya koyar da musulmi ya rika tausayin matarsa, ya muhimmanta kuma ya rika jinkai ga 'ya'yansa har zuwa yini na karshe ga rayuwarsa.

- Ya koyar da musulmi, kada alakarsa da 'ya'yansa ta kare, wai don sun kai ga shekarun balaga.

- Duk musulmi yana son annabi Muhammadu ﷺ, fiye da yadda yake son dukkan halittu.

- Annabi Musa da Isa sun yi albishir da zuwan annabi Muhammadu ﷺ.

- Kowane musulmi yana son annabi Musa da Isa -amincin Allah ya kara tabbata a gare su-, Kuma ya yi imani cewa, suna cikin manyan annabawa, -amincin Allah ya tabbata ga annabawanSa gabadaya-.

- An aiko annabi Muhammadu ne ﷺ ga al'ummar larabawa da wadanda ba larabawan ba.

Wanene annabi Muhammadu ﷺ? Kuma me ya koyar da mu (musulmai)?

- Kuma a addininsa na islam babu banbanci tsakanin larabawa da wadanda ba larabawan ba, sai da tsoron Allah.

- Wannan fa, shine Muhammadu manzon Allah ﷺ.

- Yanzu, kun gane dalilan da suka sanya dukkan Musulmai suke son annabi Muhammadu ﷺ?

- Sannan kun san yaya annabi Muhammadu ﷺ yake ga kowane musulmi?

Don karin bayani kan annabi Muhammadu ﷺ , da addinin da ya koyar, to ku ziyarci wannan :

Shafin Shehi na yanar gizo-gizo

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